

## Amusements To-Night.

BOJOU OPERA HOUSE—2—“Casta”—8—“Two Roses.”  
 CASINO—2—“The Sorcerer”—8—“Princess of Trebi-  
 sonde.”  
 CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.  
 CONSUMPTION—2 and 8—“Fortunio.”  
 DAILY THEATRE—2 and 8—“The Tumbler.”  
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—“Laurier.”  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—“Fanchon”—8—“Little Bar-  
 foot.”  
 HAYES'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—“The Pro-  
 fessor.”  
 HENDRICKS'S STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—15—Sal-  
 bury's Troubadours.  
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—30—A Russian  
 Honey-moon.  
 NILES'S GARDEN—2 and 8—“The Roman Rye.”  
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Willie Edouin.  
 STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—“The Shambler.”  
 THALIA THEATRE—2 and 8—Goldsmith.  
 THEATRE COMIQUE—8—“The Middy Day.”  
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—Great Divorce  
 Case.  
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—130 and 8—“Ode Mall.” &c.

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## Business Notices.

“ALDERNEY BRAND” CONDENSED MILK  
 DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,  
 LIBRARY BOOKCASES, &c.,  
 manufactured by  
 J. B. BELL,  
 111 PRINCE-ST.,  
 CORNER NASSAU ST.,  
 NEW YORK.  
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.  
 WILLIE EDWIN STARR, TENOR.  
 Crowded nightly. See advertisement column.  
 WALL PAPER.  
 AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150.  
 We are to paper side walls of Front and Back Parlors, two  
 large rooms on second floor, two large rooms on third floor  
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 bedrooms and two bedrooms.  
 Gold Paper will be used, all to be done in a thorough  
 workmanlike manner by the best paper-hangers for Cash  
 and on time.  
 In some instances of Wall Paper, we are enabled to  
 give you such a figure, if you intend to sell your house,  
 as will bring from two to three thousand dollars  
 more than after having been in the hands of a cheap  
 paper-hanger.  
 J. B. BELL, 111 PRINCE-ST., CORNER NASSAU ST.,  
 MAKERS AND IMPORTERS OF WALL PAPER AND EXPENSIVE WALL  
 PAPER.  
 124 and 126 West 34th St., near Broadway, New York.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the House of Commons yesterday a  
 motion to preclude Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the  
 oath was passed by a vote of 271 to 165; Mr.  
 Gladstone voted against the motion. In  
 Dublin, Lawrence Gordon was sentenced to penal  
 servitude for life for attempt to murder. A  
 building for the manufacture of explosives has been  
 discovered in Cronstadt, Russia. It is reported  
 that Count von Moltke and the Duc d'Annam  
 are seriously ill. Lawlessness in Armenia is being  
 suppressed.

DOMESTIC.—The State Legislature adjourned sine  
 die last evening; the Senate failed to act on the  
 Governor's nominations for Immigration Commis-  
 sioner, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens and Quarantine  
 Commissioners, but confirmed the nomi-  
 nations of three Civil Service Commissioners, a  
 Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and  
 two Commissioners of the State Survey. It  
 is believed that the Civil Service rules will be  
 approved by the Cabinet to-day. There are  
 two more candidates for the office of Commissioner  
 of Internal Revenue. Explosions occurred in  
 two mines in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—William H. Vanderbilt  
 yesterday resigned the presidency of the railroads  
 with which he has been connected; James H.  
 Rutter was elected president of the New-York  
 Central. A meeting was held at Tammany  
 Hall to consider the enforcement of the Excise  
 law and kindred subjects; John Jay, General  
 Fisk and others took part. Policeman  
 Francis Mallon was shot in Catharine-st.  
 There was another hearing in the  
 Stokes will case. Post Office officials seized  
 a large number of letters carried by private com-  
 panies. A young woman was thrown from a  
 carriage and killed. Gold value of the legal-  
 tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.67 cents.  
 Stocks were moderately active and fluctuat-  
 ing, and generally higher, but closed feverish and  
 unsettled.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations in-  
 dicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with  
 lower temperatures and occasional light rains.  
 Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 51°;  
 average, 58½°.

The Citizens' Temperance Committee was  
 able to make an eminently satisfactory report  
 last night at the Steinway Hall meeting. Since  
 it was appointed, on February 26, it has  
 stirred up some of the municipal authorities in  
 a way that has brought about excellent results.  
 The excise and kindred laws have been en-  
 forced in New-York City recently as they had  
 not been before in years, and one of the most  
 powerful influences to this end has been the  
 Citizens' Committee. The decision to persist  
 in their efforts for the suppression of crime and  
 vice will give widespread satisfaction among  
 all reputable people. The line they have laid  
 down to follow—agitation in behalf of a new  
 excise law—has the right direction.

The most important development in the  
 closing hours of the session of the Legislature  
 was the quarrel between the Governor and  
 the Tammany Senators. Through the votes  
 of the latter, the last nominations sent in were  
 “hung up”—that is, were referred to commit-  
 tees, from which they did not emerge. Mr.  
 Grady charged that in nominating Mr. Mur-  
 tha for Emigration Commissioner the Gov-  
 ernor was trying to pay off a political debt to  
 Senator Jacobs, at the expense of other more  
 deserving party friends—meaning Tammany  
 of course. Granting that Mr. Grady's point  
 of view is correct, his wrath is natural enough.  
 As to Governor Cleveland's nominations for  
 Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, even a  
 hasty glance shows that a number of small  
 ward politicians were getting their rewards.

Any way, why did the Governor send in the  
 names of Quarantine Commissioners only a few  
 hours before adjournment? There has not  
 been any change in the laws affecting them,  
 that nominations should be delayed until the  
 last moment.

The reproof which the Governor undertook  
 to administer to the Senate yesterday, for  
 failing to act on the nomination of Mr. Murtha  
 as Emigration Commissioner, is a case of the  
 pot calling the kettle black. There is no  
 excuse, of course, for the Senate's refusal  
 to consider the nomination. It should have  
 been rejected promptly. But why, in the  
 first place, did the Governor send in the name  
 of such a man as Murtha? The nominee is a  
 McLaughlin Democrat in everything that the  
 term implies. In his hands Castle Garden would  
 have been used for all it was worth to the  
 politicians. There would not have been so  
 much quarrelling as at present, but there  
 would have been just as much jobbery for  
 party ends—perhaps more.

If the Police Commissioners wish to defend  
 Captain Williams and Captain Allaire against  
 the presentation of the Grand Jury, it is their  
 privilege; but all the “firm belief” that the  
 officers have done their duty” which they ex-  
 press does not alter the fact that well known  
 gambling-houses and other disorderly places  
 flourish in the precincts of these captains, and  
 that when they are suppressed it is generally  
 by private societies or private detectives work-  
 ing without the knowledge of the police.  
 When the captains do their duty so well that  
 the Society for the Suppression of Vice and the  
 Society for the Prevention of Crime have no  
 reason for being, then it will be time for them  
 to abuse Mr. Constock and Mr. Whitney per-  
 haps; but not until then.

If the Democrats had lived up to their plat-  
 form pledges in the Legislature, the passage of  
 a Civil Service bill by them would not have  
 seemed so incongruous. The measure, so far  
 as it goes, is well enough; but when we look  
 first on the record of the Assembly and the  
 Senate and then on this poor little bill rushed  
 through just before the adjournment, it is im-  
 possible not to conclude that the act is only a  
 sop thrown to respectable Democrats and  
 intended to be used as party capital in the next  
 canvass. But it will not work; it would require  
 more than this one Civil Service measure to  
 offset the legislation of the session, most of  
 which has been based on exactly opposite prin-  
 ciples. Messrs. Andrew D. White, Augustus  
 Schoonmaker and Henry A. Richmond have  
 been confirmed as Commissioners under the bill.

## THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Fortunately for the State a Democratic Leg-  
 islature is not inflicted on it every year. The  
 experience of the last two sessions ought to be  
 sufficient to make the recurrence of the disaster  
 even less frequent. The Legislature that passed  
 out of existence yesterday has been chiefly re-  
 markable for narrow partisanship and indiffer-  
 ence to public sentiment. In the sense of  
 redeeming the promises of reform made for it  
 in the last canvass it has been a conspicuous  
 failure, from the Lieutenant-Governor and the  
 Speaker down almost to the page boys.  
 Beginning its work with a chase for spoils,  
 it followed that course to the end. It was  
 a fitting sequel to the hunt which broke up  
 in a quarrel among the Democratic leaders  
 over the division of their prey.

The characteristic feature of the work of the  
 session has been the amount of patronage that  
 has been gained for the Democratic party. In  
 that pursuit some good has been accom-  
 plished; but what little credit is due to  
 the Democrats for that belongs to the Gov-  
 ernor, and not to any virtuous intention  
 on the part of the Legislature. For instance,  
 a State Civil Service Commission has been  
 created, which may prove to be a great gain;  
 but if some of the men recommended to the  
 Governor by Democratic legislators for ap-  
 pointment on that Commission had been  
 chosen, it would have proved a mere partisan  
 affair. That measure was introduced by a  
 Republican, and its passage was wholly due to  
 its persistent advocacy by the minority, in op-  
 position to leading Democrats in the Legis-  
 lature. The animus of the majority was evi-  
 dent in defeating a Civil Service Reform bill  
 which applied specially to this city and another  
 one that would have governed appointments  
 in Brooklyn. A bill for this city would have  
 affected a larger number of appointments, and  
 could have been more readily carried into  
 effect than the one which is applicable to the  
 State service alone. But the city patronage is  
 controlled altogether by the Democrats; hence  
 the defeat of the local Civil Service Reform  
 bill.

Among the offices that have been created  
 are Commissioner of the New Capitol, a Court  
 of Claims, a Bureau of Statistics, an Immigra-  
 tion Commissioner, Niagara Park Commis-  
 sioner, Aqueduct Commissioners, besides num-  
 bers of other minor importance. The changes  
 in the control of the State buildings and  
 in the Emigration Commission were undoubt-  
 edly inspired by partisan motives. So far as  
 the New Capitol is concerned, the change may  
 prove to be a benefit; but the quarrel over  
 the spoils has postponed for eight months at  
 least the operation of the law abolishing the  
 Board of Emigration Commissioners. The  
 promised reforms in the Harbor Masters', Port  
 Wardens' and Quarantine offices have not been  
 fulfilled. If the need were as great as rep-  
 resented by the Democratic leaders, then there  
 is no excuse for the failure to bring it about.

It is easy to tell what the Legislature has  
 signally failed to accomplish; to mention any  
 good that it has done is a difficult under-  
 taking. It passed an emasculated act in regard  
 to political assessments; the Niagara Falls  
 Park bill; a receivership measure; a bill  
 to prevent “baby farming,” and various local  
 laws of more or less usefulness. What it did  
 that merits condemnation would fill a volume.  
 It passed an iniquitous gerrymandering Ap-  
 portionment bill; and a jobbing Aqueduct bill  
 in defiance of the public sentiment of this city.  
 It trifled with the shipowners in their demand  
 for a reduction of unjust pilotage fees, and created  
 a monopoly in the pawnbroking business. It  
 refused to allow the people the privilege of  
 voting on the question of prohibiting the liquor  
 traffic, and passed an Excise bill in the interest  
 of the rum-shop proprietors. A General Street  
 Railway bill was passed to revive old jobs, and  
 a clause to allow the franchisees to be sold was  
 stricken out of the act. It assumed the respon-  
 sibility of permitting death traps to exist in  
 this city by refusing to amend the Building  
 law. The expenses of the State prisons were  
 increased \$100,000 a year by the interference  
 with contract labor; and \$750,000 per annum  
 was added to the tax burdens of this city by  
 the passage of bills increasing the pay of city  
 employees. The urgent public demand for  
 municipal reform was ignored, as was that for  
 equitable distribution of the burdens of taxa-  
 tion. The commendable measure to provide  
 biennial sessions of the Legislature was de-  
 feated. There was no attempt to furnish more

than an excuse for not passing a primary elec-  
 tion law. Partisanship was carried to the ex-  
 treme of seating a man who was never elected  
 a member of the Legislature.

When the disgraceful session of 1882 was  
 brought to a close the Democrats tried to ex-  
 cuse it by laying the blame on the independent  
 action of the Tammany Hall members. This  
 year there has been a homogeneous Democratic  
 majority, and the session has proved to be as  
 grievous a disappointment as was the one of  
 last year. No great measures of public utility  
 have been passed, but many iniquitous ones  
 have found their way to the Governor. All the  
 evil for which the Democratic majority is ac-  
 countable will not be known until the numerous  
 tricks, the theft of bills and the smuggling in  
 of objectionable provisions have been exposed.

## UNION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There are cheering signs of a reunion of the  
 Republican factions in Pennsylvania. The Re-  
 publican voters on both sides are eager for  
 united action against the Democrats this year  
 in order to be in position for the Presidential  
 contest of next year. A similar disposition is  
 manifested by the leaders, and if the generous  
 spirit evinced at present is maintained the re-  
 union will be an accomplished fact before the  
 campaign opens. A great deal must be con-  
 ceded on both sides, but most depends upon  
 the willingness of the Cameron faction to put  
 in force the reform principles which, in obedi-  
 ence to the demands of the Independents, they  
 adopted at their State Convention last year.  
 Chairman Cooper's call for the next convention,  
 on July 12, contains one gratifying evidence of  
 a disposition to adhere to these principles. At  
 the Continental Hotel Conference, a year ago,  
 a plan of union was drawn up, and one of its  
 declarations was that the State Convention, ex-  
 cept in Presidential years, should be held on  
 the second Wednesday in July and at least  
 sixty days' notice of its date should be given in  
 advance. The Cameron Convention pretended  
 to incorporate this declaration in its platform,  
 but, among other important changes, it cut  
 down the sixty days' notice to ten days. Now,  
 we are pleased to observe, Chairman Cooper  
 cites the declaration in his call and specifies  
 sixty days as the time required. That is a  
 graceful concession which shows the proper  
 spirit.

There is nothing in the call which recognizes  
 in any way the trouble of last year. The date  
 is fixed at July 11, the business of nominating  
 candidates for Auditor and General Treasurer  
 is specified, and the remainder of the call is de-  
 voted to the declaration we have already no-  
 ticed, and to two other even more important.  
 One of them specifies that the delegates to the  
 convention shall be chosen by nominating  
 conventions, thus doing away with the machine  
 practice of appointing them by county commit-  
 tees, and the other recommends to local or-  
 ganizations that in their rules they allow the  
 “largest freedom in the general participation  
 in the primaries consistent with the preserva-  
 tion of the party organization.” This recom-  
 mendation, it is true, was originally made more  
 definite in its terms and broader in its scope.  
 The Conference prefaced it with a declaration  
 that every person who voted the Republican  
 ticket at the last Presidential election need not  
 precede any State Convention should be per-  
 mitted to vote in the primaries, but this was  
 stricken out by the Cameron Convention. Still,  
 what remains is sufficient to give the Indepen-  
 dents representation in the primaries, provided  
 it is obeyed in a generous spirit by the local  
 organizations. The least the Independents  
 can do is to give it a fair trial. It is said that  
 the Cameron managers are in favor of allowing  
 the Presidential vote to be the test of Republi-  
 can standing, and if they are, no more can be  
 asked.

We are unable to see how the Independents  
 can be asked to abandon any of the important  
 principles which they insisted upon as a neces-  
 sity of Republican reform last year. These are  
 mainly the ones we have cited above. They  
 were aimed to give the whole party a free voice  
 in the nominating conventions, and to break up  
 the system of subordinating the party to the will  
 of one man. Chairman Cooper's call indicates a  
 willingness on the part of the Cameron portion  
 of the party to accept these requirements and to  
 carry them out in good faith. If this is done,  
 the Independents should be, and doubtless are,  
 willing to waive all minor issues. The main  
 thing they have been contending for is a free  
 party. That they will have if these principles  
 are allowed to prevail. The thing for the In-  
 dependents to do is to meet all advances in a  
 generous spirit, and make a thorough test of  
 their sincerity by going to the primaries and in-  
 sisting upon participating in their work. If  
 they are denied admission they will have a  
 right to make further complaints, but otherwise  
 not. They are all eager for reunion, and their  
 eagerness is stimulated daily by the wretched  
 failure of Governor Pattison's administration.  
 Both factions are convinced that there are  
 enough Republicans in the State for one party,  
 but not enough for two. Both are also satisfied  
 that it is poor policy to keep the party divided  
 when the only result is to put the Democracy  
 in power. The desire for reunion being  
 mutual, we trust that the means of attaining it  
 will not be wanting. The sooner the reunion  
 is effected, the bigger will be the Republican  
 majority both this year and next.

## OUR CANDIDATE.

We read with uncommon interest whatever  
 our Democratic exchanges have to say regard-  
 ing the Speakership of the next Congress. We  
 do this for two reasons: first, because we have  
 a candidate of our own in the person of Mr.  
 Samuel Cox; and secondly, because as the mat-  
 ter now stands the two factions of the Demo-  
 cratic party which are at odds upon the tariff  
 question are engaged in so pretty a fight that  
 we really find it impossible to keep our eyes off  
 from them. There is something to be ad-  
 mired in the method of each. We cannot help  
 admiring the shrewdness, the cold, calculating  
 cunning, with which Mr. Samuel J. Randall's  
 friends—or perhaps we might better say Mr.  
 Samuel J. Randall himself is pursuing a still  
 hunt for the office in question. Few news-  
 papers openly advocate his candidacy. No  
 Democratic member, so far as we know, has  
 avowed publicly that he will vote for him. Yet  
 everybody knows all the same that the still  
 hunt is in progress, and that Mr. Samuel  
 J. Randall has at this very moment a great  
 many votes pledged to him. The subtle under-  
 groundness, so to speak, of this canvass exerts our admiration. For  
 here is not only the subtlety and cunning  
 of a great manipulator, but there are also the  
 courage and confidence of a man who dares  
 run for the highest office within his party's  
 present gift after expressing his utter contempt  
 for that party's oldest traditions and all its  
 platforms. At such a combination of cunning  
 and confidence we can do nothing but stand  
 off, wonder and admire.

On the other hand, the strident aggres-  
 siveness of the free-traders, their slan-  
 gering way of dealing with their opponents,  
 their loyalty, honorable alike to mother and  
 father, their assertion of ownership of the party,  
 the looseness with which they read out of the

party all who differ from them, their proclama-  
 tions, pronouncements, denunciations, threats,  
 threats, amuse, entertain and instruct us. What,  
 for instance, could be funnier—in view of the  
 fact that a majority of the Democratic press  
 united in condemning Mr. Henry Watterson as  
 the author of the party's last defeat by means  
 of his tariff resolution—than that gentleman's  
 call upon Mr. Randall to get out of the party  
 and join the Republicans “between this and  
 Christmas,” because he is not sound upon the  
 tariff question? Or than the statement that  
 appears in a Texas Democratic newspaper that  
 Mr. Randall's candidacy for the Speakership  
 “is going to be the cause of trouble” because  
 he does not heartily subscribe to the doctrine  
 of a “tariff for revenue only”? These able  
 editors forget that if the Democratic members  
 of the next House who were elected by protec-  
 tionist constituencies upon protectionist prin-  
 ciples were left out, the Democratic majority  
 in that House would be cancelled. They talk  
 all the time as if the party actually had one  
 article of belief in common, other than the common  
 appetite for office, and as if unbelievers and  
 disbelievers in that should be read out. The  
 simplicity of these people is as admirable as  
 the cunning of the other side.

So we view them both with admiration, and  
 read all that is said on the subject of the  
 Speakership—over which the fight goes on—  
 with great entertainment. At the same time,  
 we feel impelled to interpolate into the discus-  
 sion a simple remark which we believe  
 our Democratic friends would be wise to  
 consider. What the Democratic majority  
 in the next Congress ought to do in the elec-  
 tion of Speaker, in view of the approaching  
 Presidential election, is—not to do anything  
 in particular. They must avoid commitments.  
 They must take the people at their word.  
 The people meant in the last Congressional  
 election simply a joke—just to laugh once in  
 concert. It would disappoint them grievously  
 to have the majority in the coming Congress  
 take them in earnest and elect a Speaker  
 who meant anything in particular. Now  
 Samuel Cox represents nothing in particular ex-  
 cept “Why We Laugh.” And we continue to  
 insist that he is by all odds the properest man  
 for the place. His election would put every-  
 body in good humor—nobody in better humor  
 than Mr. Cox himself. So why not give over  
 all this quarrelsome talk about free trade and  
 come to the people? Why not elect Samuel  
 Cox?

And we promise, if he undertakes between  
 this and the meeting of Congress to be any-  
 thing in particular, that we will withdraw his  
 name without his consent. Our candi-  
 date is Samuel Cox.

## THE NORTHERNMOST COLONY.

The letter on the Greely Arctic Colony which  
 appears on another page is at once rare and  
 outspoken in manner and practical in matter.  
 The author, Dr. Merriam, has recently been  
 North under the auspices of the Smithsonian  
 Institution for the purpose of studying the  
 habits and procuring specimens of species of  
 North Atlantic seals, and his pride as an Amer-  
 ican has been touched by the strictures which  
 he has heard in Newfoundland on the habits of  
 the officers and men connected with the recent  
 expeditions to the upper waters of Smith  
 Sound. We hope that the army officers im-  
 plicated will be able to prove that their con-  
 duct has not been discreditable either to them-  
 selves or to their country, and that they have  
 suffered unjustly from the aspersions of the  
 natives. As to Dr. Merriam's practical sug-  
 gestions, we commend them to the careful  
 consideration of those who are organizing this  
 season's relief expedition. He agrees with us  
 that two ships ought to be sent in place of one  
 —and both of them vessels that, unlike the  
 Jeannette, will “lift” when “hipped” in the  
 ice—and we in turn support his view that the  
 laboring men of the expedition ought to be  
 recruited from the hardy Newfoundland seal-  
 fishermen. We are still inclined to believe  
 that, like Dr. Hoadley, he exaggerates the perils  
 and difficulties of the sledge journey from Lady  
 Franklin Sound to Life Boat Cove. That jour-  
 ney cannot be more arduous than the longest  
 march northward from the Tegetthof in Franz  
 Josef Land—a march conducted by Lieutenant  
 Payer, who, like Lieutenant Greely, was an army  
 officer; nor can it be so hazardous as the re-  
 treats across the ice in the open sea from the  
 same vessel, from the Eira and from the Jean-  
 nette. The Signal Service Office, however,  
 will be held responsible for the rescue of the  
 colonists and cannot afford to neglect any pre-  
 cautions nor to spare any exertions to secure  
 the complete success of this season's relief ex-  
 pedition.

Without referring in detail to Dr. Merriam's  
 suggestions, we wish to lay stress on two points  
 not considered in his letter. The first relates  
 to the means of transportation at the command  
 of Lieutenant Greely's party. They were  
 provided with a steam launch, which will  
 probably be left behind at Lady Franklin Bay,  
 and also, with a whaleboat belonging to Sir  
 George Nares's expedition. This was found by  
 the Proteus at Cape Hawkes and was carried  
 north to their winter-quarters. There will be  
 twenty-three men, if all survive the two years'  
 wintering, to drag this heavy boat; and if it be  
 abandoned on the journey or be crushed in the  
 ice, there is no other boat which can be used in  
 crossing Smith's Sound to Littleton Island,  
 where there are certain to be broad reaches of  
 open water. Now the vessel which enters  
 these waters this summer ought to stop at Cape  
 Isabella, where a boat was left by the relief ex-  
 pedition last year, and land it at Cape Sabine,  
 where it ought to have been placed by Lieuten-  
 ant Beebe. It is useless where it is now, as  
 the party in retreat will not go so far south as  
 Cape Isabella, whereas at Cape Sabine it might  
 prove of great service in the last stage of the  
 journey to Littleton Island. Secondly, Lieuten-  
 ant Greely's party in abandoning their signal  
 station and marching south 200 miles will  
 have four provision depots on the way. The  
 first is at Carl Ritter Bay, 175 miles from  
 winter quarters, where the Proteus landed  
 provisions on the way to the station; the next  
 is at Cape Collinson, sixty-five miles further,  
 where Sir George Nares landed supplies eight  
 years ago; the third is at Cape Hawkes, forty-  
 eight miles further, where the Proteus over-  
 hauled in 1881 the provisions left there by the  
 English expedition; and the fourth is at Cape  
 Sabine, where the Neptune called last season.  
 This last station will be within the range of  
 telescopes at Life Boat Cove where the relief  
 party is to be established. There is, therefore,  
 a cordon of supply depots at comparatively  
 short intervals in the direct line of march of  
 the retreating colonists. This fact ought to  
 reassure those who are unduly anxious re-  
 specting their rescue.

Among the large schools of the country, Phillips  
 Exeter Academy is pre-eminent by reason of its  
 age, its excellence, the number of distinguished  
 men whose preparation for fame and usefulness  
 began there, and the steadfast affection of its gradu-  
 ates. This loyalty, honorable alike to mother and  
 children, which survives in a striking manner the  
 later attachments of the colleges and the distrac-  
 tion of active life, will doubtless inspire the cen-  
 tennial anniversary of the foundation of the acad-

emy on June 21. The alumni residing in the vicin-  
 ity of New-York, to the number of about 250, are  
 expected to assemble soon at a dinner in this city,  
 at which the preparations for the coming celebra-  
 tion will be discussed. An advertisement, calling  
 for the exact addresses of these resident graduates,  
 will be found in another column.

The Springfield Republican, which is evidently not  
 friendly to the aspirations of Mr. Samuel Cox, has  
 Tribune's candidate for Speaker of the next Demo-  
 cratic House of Representatives, with a discrepancy  
 in no way becoming the discussion of a serious sub-  
 ject, sets that gentleman down as “among the  
 scattering.” Nothing could be further from the  
 truth. That there have been times during debates  
 in the House when he might properly be classed as  
 “scattering,” no one will seriously deny. There  
 have been notable occasions when the whole Demo-  
 cratic side “scattered” and left the House without  
 a quorum. There have been occasions, also, when  
 Mr. Cox has individually “scattered” but he has  
 not! At the present moment, however, Trust  
 Tribune's candidate was never more concentrated,  
 never further from being counted “among the  
 scattering.” It is only a few days since an Asso-  
 ciated Press dispatch announced that his friends  
 counted him as good as elected Speaker. Does that  
 look much as though he was “among the scatter-  
 ing”? No, indeed! This has been said of no other  
 candidate up to the present time. Things may  
 change before then and December, and it is not  
 unlikely that when Congress meets he may be  
 counted among the “missing” but “scattering.”

Talk of “railroading” a criminal to prison.  
 “Jersey Justice” sometimes moves so swiftly that  
 he might be said almost to telegraph a transgressor  
 to his place of punishment. Take, for instance,  
 the case of Ellis the Asbury Park burglar, who had  
 been looting a large number of houses in that  
 peaceful and pious colony. He was discovered on  
 Saturday and on Thursday he was beginning an  
 eight years' term at Trenton—not at the Legisla-  
 ture, but in a more secluded place of confinement  
 provided at the public expense. If New-York  
 showed like promptness in dealing with her law-  
 breakers, the streets would be a safer place, and  
 the criminal classes would be speedily reduced.

## PERSONAL.

A New-Haven dispatch to The New-York Times  
 yesterday reported “another Hicks-Loel affair.” A  
 runaway match between John M. Quaker, of  
 Brooklyn, and Mrs. Reid, widow of Colonel Reid,  
 brother of Whitelaw Reid, of New-York. The  
 groom, in the Brooklyn papers last night, says there  
 was no runaway, and that the bride was a widow  
 and the statement about the bride is equally  
 incorrect, since Mr. Whitelaw Reid's only brother  
 survived his wife six months, and has been dead for  
 twenty years.

Of the late Louis Veuillot, a contributor to Le  
 Figaro writes: “Did you ever look at him as he  
 passed along the street? Everything about his  
 figure repelled, and yet forced you to look at it. He  
 was ugly, common, clumsy; and still one felt he  
 was somebody. If any one was looking at him, he  
 returned and he gazed at the gaze, like one who  
 knows he has many enemies. There are two kinds  
 of masts; those who trot along good-naturedly  
 without staring at anybody, and those who look  
 you right in the eye as they pass. Louis Veuillot  
 belonged to the latter class. . . . My wife and I  
 day regret never having been attacked by him. One  
 felt that a bite from those mighty jaws would  
 leave a tattoo-mark which might distinguish the  
 elect of the century.”

The late Baron Wertheim, of Vienna, raised him-  
 self from obscurity and poverty to nobility and  
 wealth—he died worth 6,000,000 florins—by his  
 success as a manufacturer of fire and burglar-  
 proof safes. He had an original method of making  
 his business. In almost every city and large town  
 of Europe, Constantinople not excepted, he sub-  
 jected one of his salesmen to the action of fire in the  
 presence of the public. It was always found to be  
 the presence of the fire that was extinguished. Then he  
 sent to every prince and potentate, great or  
 small, a magnificent safe as a present. In return  
 he received decorations to the number of forty-one,  
 some of them of the highest order. He wore them  
 all on every possible occasion, and was a curious  
 sight to see the little, withered-looking man enter a  
 ball-room with the front of his old-fashioned frock  
 coat completely covered with stars and crosses.  
 Every body, on such an occasion, was bound to  
 recognize him, and he would stare coldly at the  
 fencer through his gold-rimmed eye-glasses, and  
 then pass on without returning the unsatisfactory  
 salutation.

Lady Florence Dixie claims the public's attention  
 once more through the columns of The London Times.  
 Says she: “Since the day on which I was attacked,  
 a certain portion of the press has been indiscreet  
 in its efforts to cast discredit on the statement  
 which I furnished, and has been shamelessly em-  
 ployed for this purpose. While this wave of malig-  
 nant hatred has been busily at work, I have  
 watched it with silent contempt. To resist it would  
 have been absurd on my part, for I could see that  
 every engine was set in motion against me. Cédre  
 que cède, I was to be destroyed no matter how I  
 fought the means by which I was to be destroyed.  
 Sir, they have tried their worst. I survive,